

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad SITKA A-4

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 113-41-10192-2013

Name of Waterway INDIAN RIVER TRIPS. USGS name X Local name

Addition X Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>93 310</u>	<u>Samalgha</u>	<u>10-23-92</u>
Revision Year: <u> </u>	Regional Supervisor	Date
Revision to: Atlas <u> </u> Catalog <u> </u>	<u>Ed Weir</u>	<u>12/16/92</u>
Both <u>X</u>	<u>Z. Irone</u>	<u>1/6/93</u>
Revision Code: <u>A-2</u>	Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
<u>COMO</u>	<u>7/21/92</u>		<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>

Provide any clarifying information, including number of fish observed, location of fish survey data, etc. Attach a copy of the fish survey data, if available. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and upper points of each species, specific stream reaches identified for spawning or rearing, locations of barriers, such as falls.

Comments:

PHIL MOONEY + I WALKED THESE TWO TRIBES
TO THE INDIAN RIVER WITH REPRESENTATIVES
OF SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE (LANDOWNER). MINOR
SIDE TRIPS WITH FISH NOT IDENTIFIED ON THIS MAP

Name of Observer (please print)

Date:

10/13/92

Signature:

Address:

DAVE HARDY / PHIL MOONEY

Dave Hardy

304 LAKE ST, Rm 103

SITKA

AK

99835

Signature of Area Biologist:

Dave Hardy

ALASKA DEP
FISH & GA

OCT 26 1992

REGION II
HABITAT DIVIS

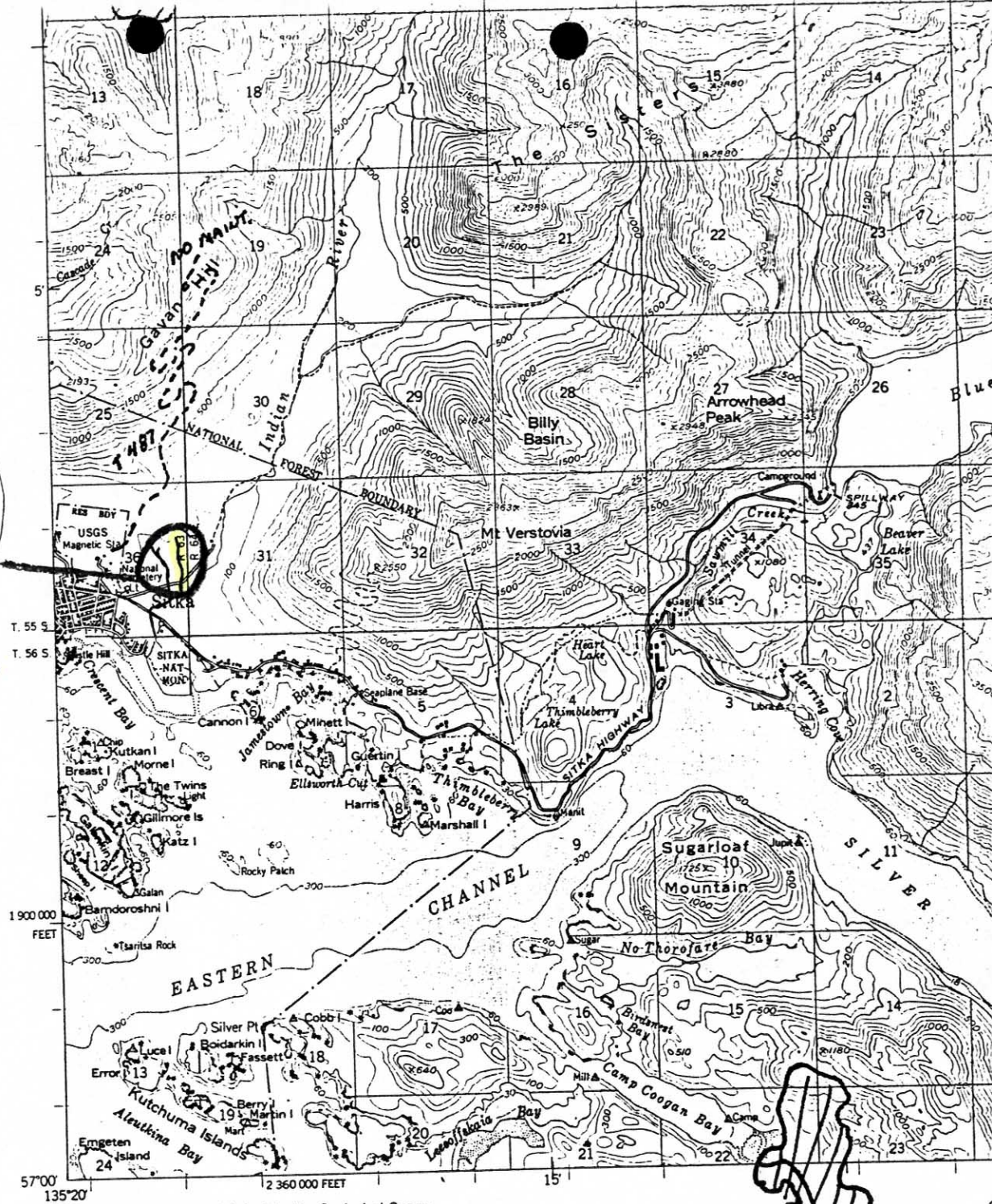
Rev. 12/9

coko smatts



SITKA A-4
INDIAN RIVER
TRIBS

ADD STREAM
113-41-10190-
2013



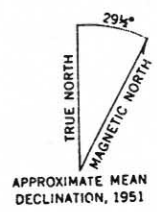
PORT ALEXANDER D-5)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1948, field annotated 1951. Map not field checked
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts
8244 (1952), 8255 (1948), and 8281 (1960). This information
is not intended for navigational purposes

Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 1
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 8, shown in blue

Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations
predetermined by the State of Alaska, Division of Lands,
Copper River Meridian

Entire land area is within the Tongass National Forest
except Sitka exclusion area



CONTOUR
NATIONAL GE
DEPTH CURVES IN FE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRE
THE MEAN RANK

FOR SALE BY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVEI
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPH

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

TO: Ed Weise
Habitat Biologist
Anchorage

DATE: May 13, 1993

MAY 19 1993

FILE NO.:

REGION II
HABITAT AND RESTORATION
DIVISION

THRU:

TELEPHONE NO.: 747-5828

SUBJECT: Indian River Tributaries

FROM: Dave Hardy *DN*
Area Biologist
Habitat & Restoration Division
Sitka Office

As requested, on May 10-11 I trapped and dipnetted rearing coho salmon and Dolly Varden char in the two tributaries to the Indian River shown on the attached map.

For the western most creek I set two traps overnight, in the first 200 yards above the road. Trap one yielded 9 coho and 14 Dolly Varden while trap two had 6 coho and 7 Dollies. I then hiked up this stream and sampled upstream reaches with a dip net. The uppermost coho fry captured was about 4,000 feet upstream from where this tributary joins the Indian River.

For the eastern creek I fished 4 traps overnight. Trap 3 was set in a pool just below the pond outlet culvert and yielded 2 coho and 17 Dollies. Traps 4, 5, and 6 were upstream of the culvert block and yielded 8 Dollies, 7 Dollies, and one Dolly/one coho respectively. The coho was a large (3 1/2 - 4") smolt which may have reared for more than one year in this tributary.

All traps were set between 3:45-4:15 pm on 5/10/93 and retrieved between 9:00-9:30 am on 5/11/93. Salmon eggs were used as bait.

Because of the perched culvert on the eastern tributary I expected very low densities of coho fry above it. I trapped holding pools within the first 100 yards above it in order to have the greatest potential to capture outmigrating smolt. Although most cohos outmigrate after one year in fresh water, some may remain in freshwater as long as five years. This extreme has been documented by scale samples from the Yakutat area. It is also possible that one or two pairs of adult coho may have passed the perched culvert during very high fall flows to spawn upstream.

As you know this fish passage problem is scheduled to be remedied this summer, and fall 1993 coho migrants should be able to easily pass upstream. Coho rearing densities will hopefully return to normal in this tributary within a few years thereafter.

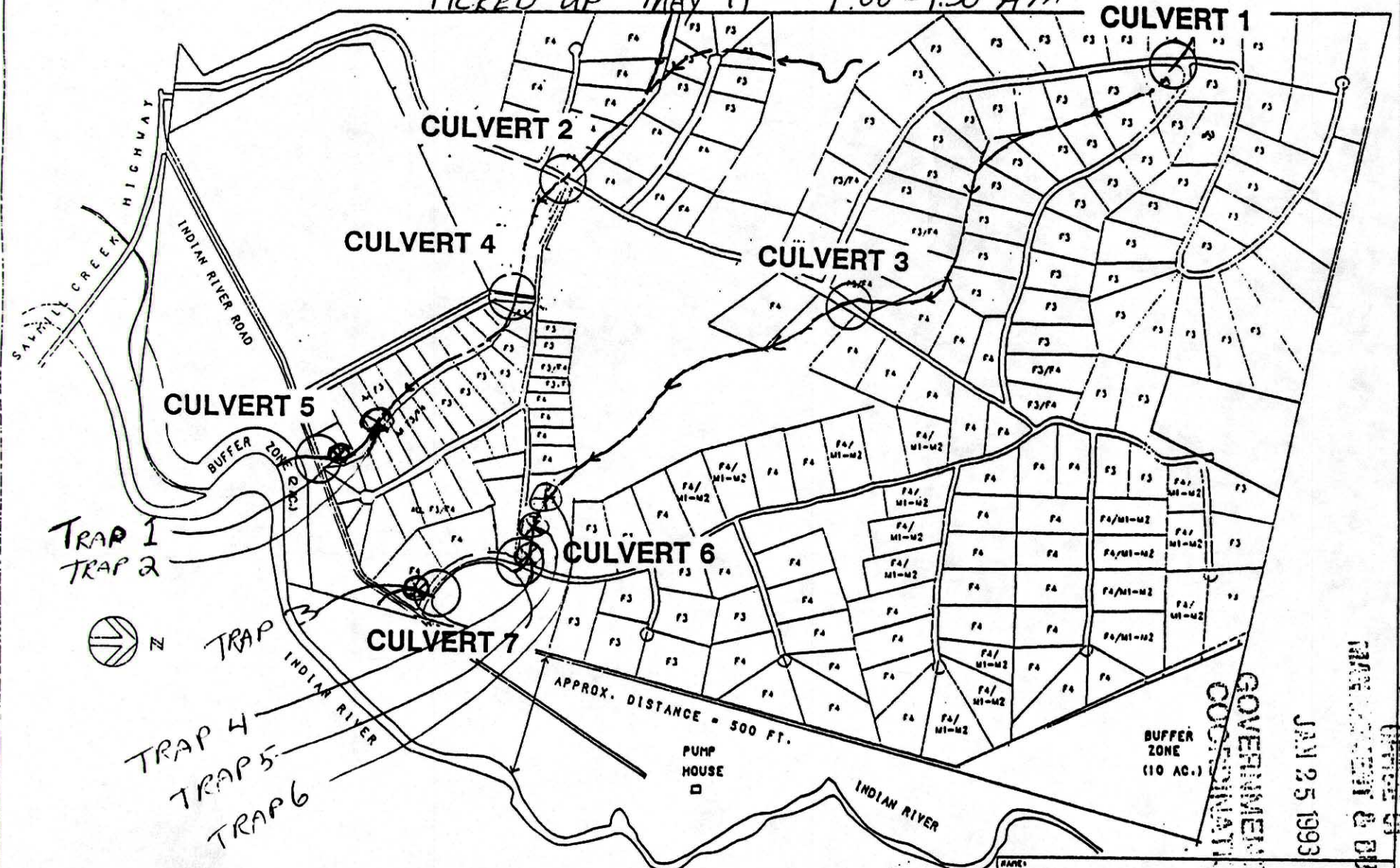
Attachment.

cc: Lana Shea
Jim DiGennaro
Marlene Campbell

Frank Rue
Randy Bayliss
Kevin Morgan

Bill Coltharp
Bill Hughes

TRAPS SET MAY 10 3:45-4:15 PM
 PICKED UP MAY 11 9:00-9:30 AM



CULVERT LOCATION MAP FOR WATERWAY PERMIT APPLICATIONS

REVISED: 17 December 1992

NAME: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT			
FOR: SHELDON JACKSON COLLEGE, SITKA, AK.			
BY: SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP.			
DATE: 2/23/92	CRAPS. OF ENGINEER COMMENTS	SCALE: 1" = 550'	DRAWN BY: COL
DATE: 2/18/92	CLIENT'S COMMENTS	DATE: 4/24/92	FILE NO.
REV.	DATE	APP. BY	PROP. LOTS, BYPASS AND BUFFERS
1	5/18/92	DP	5/14